The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

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Nov 28-1y

IN THE FOURTH DRAWER UNDER A PILE OF PAPERS, WAS A KIND OF CARD CUT INTO CURIOUS HOLES.

Mathias Sandorf.

—BY—

JULES VERNE.

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON," "AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS," "MICHAEL STROGOFF," "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

[TRANSLATION COPYRIGHTED, 1885.]

Thorntal began to listen more attentively to what Sarcany told him. He asked himself if it were true, and what gain he could get out of it. When the story was told, when Sarcany for the last time affirmed that there was a conspiracy against the State and that something could be made out of revealing its existence, the banker asked the following questions:

"Where is the house?"

"No. 89 Avenue de Acquedotta."

"To whom does it belong?"

"To a Hungarian gentleman."

"What is the Hungarian gentleman's name?"

"Count Ladislas Zathmar."

"And who are the people that visit him?"

"Two chiefly; two of Hungarian birth."

"One is——?"

"A professor of this town, His name is Stephen Bathory."

"The other is—?"

"Count Mathias Sandorf."

Thorntal made a start of surprise, which did not escape Sarcany. He had easily found the three names by following Bathory to the Corsa Stadion and Sandorf to the Hotel Delorme.

"You see, Thorntal," continued Sarcany, "these are the names I have no hesitation in giving you. You see I am not playing with you."

"All that is very vague!" replied the banker, who evidently wished to know more before committing himself.

"Vague?" said Sarcany.

"Yes! To begin with, you have no material proof."

"And what is this then?"

The copy of the message was placed in Thorntal's hands. The banker examined it, not without curiosity. But its cryptographic words gave no sign of sense to him, and there was nothing to prove that they were of the importance that Sarcany asserted. If he had any interest in the affair it was merely so far as it affected his customer, Count Sandorf, and with him nothing could occur to make him uneasy, unless it came to pass that he desired to draw out at short notice the funds deposited in the bank.

"Well," said he at length, "my opinion still is that it is very vague."

"Nothing seems clearer to me, on the contrary," answered Sarcany, whom the banker's attitude in no way disarmed.

"Have you been able to decipher this letter?"

"No, but I know how to do so when the time comes."

"And how?"

"I have had something to do with such matters before," said Sarcany, "and a good many ciphered despatches have passed through my hands. From a careful examination of that one I see that its key does not depend on a number or a conventional alphabet which attributes to a letter a different meaning to its real meaning. In this letter an *a* is an *a*, a *p* is a *p*; but the letters are arranged in a certain order, which order can be discovered by a grating."

Sarcany, as we know, was right. That was the system that had been used for the correspondence. We also know that it was the most indecipherable one that could be found.

"Be it so," said the banker. "I do not deny but what you are right: but without the grating you cannot read the message."

"Evidently."

"And how will you get the grating?"

"I do not know yet," answered Sarcany; "but rest assured I shall get it."

"Really! Well, if I were in your place, Sarcany, I should give myself a good deal of trouble to do so!"

"I shall take the trouble that is necessary."

"To what end? I should content myself with going to the police and handing them the message."

"I will do so," replied Sarcany, coldly, "but not with these simple presumptions. What I want before I speak are material, undeniable proofs. I intend to become master of this conspiracy—yes! absolute master of it, to gain advantages from which I ask you to share! And who knows even if it may not be better to join the conspirators instead of taking part against them?"

Such language did not astonish Thorntal. He well knew of what Sarcany was capable. But if Sarcany did not hesitate to speak in this way, it was because he, too, knew of what Thorntal was capable. His conscience was elastic enough for anything. Sarcany knew him of old, and suspected that the bank had been in difficulties for some time, so that this conspiracy, surprised, betrayed and made use of, might come to its aid. Such was Sarcany's idea.

Thorntal, on the other hand, was seeking to join in with his old broker. That there did exist some conspiracy against the Austrian Government, and that Sarcany had discovered the conspirators, he was inclined to admit. That house of Ladislas Zathmar, with the secret meetings, this ciphered correspondence, the enormous sum new at call by Sandorf—all began to look very suspicious. Very likely Sarcany was right. But the banker was anxious to do the best he could for himself and sound the matter to the bottom and would not yet give in. So he contented himself with saying:

"And when you have deciphered the letter—if you ever do—you will find it only refers to private affairs of no importance, and consequently there will be no profit for you—or me!"

"No!" said Sarcany, in a tone of the deepest conviction. "No! I am on the track of a serious conspiracy, conducted by men of high rank, and I add, Silas Thorntal, that you doubt it no more than I do."

"Well, what do you want?" asked the banker.

Sarcany rose, and, in a lower tone, looking straight at Thorntal, replied:

"What I want is this: I want admission to Count Zathmar's house, on some pretext yet to be found, so that I can gain his confidence. Once there, where nobody knows me, I shall get hold of the grating and decipher this despatch, which I can then make use of to further our interests."

"Our interests?—why do you want to mix me up in the affair?"

"Because it is well worth the trouble, and you will gain something out of it."

"And could not you do that by yourself?"

"No! I have need of your help."

"Explain."

"To attain my end I want time, and while I am waiting I want money. I have none."

"Your credit is exhausted here, you know!"

"Well, you will open another."

"What good will that do to me?"

"This. Of the three men I have spoken to you about, two are poor—Zathmar and Professor Bathory—but the third is immensely rich. His possessions in Transylvania are considerable. You know that if he is arrested as a conspirator and found guilty his goods will be confiscated and the greatest part of them will go to those who discovered and denounced the conspiracy! You and I, Silas Thorntal, we go shares!"

Sarcany was silent. The banker made no answer. He was thinking if it were worth while to join in the game. He was not the man to personally compromise himself in an affair of this nature; but he felt that his agent would be man enough to act for both. If he decided to join in the scheme he knew well how to make a treaty that would hold his man at his mercy and enable him to remain in the dark. He hesitated for all that. Good! To get all, what did he risk? He need not appear in this odious affair, and he would reap the profit—enormous profit, which would get the bank on a sound footing again.

"Well?" asked Sarcany.

"Well? No!" answered Thorntal, frightened at having such an associate, or to use the proper word, such an accomplice.

"You refuse?"

"Yes—I refuse—besides I do not believe in the success of your schemes."

"Take care, Thorntal," said Sarcany in a threatening tone, which he could not restrain.

"Take care? And of what, if you please?"

"Of what I know of certain transactions—"

"Clear out!" answered Thorntal.

"I shall know how to compel you—"

"Go!"

At that moment there came a gentle knock at the door. As Sarcany quickly stepped to the window the door opened, and the messenger said in a loud voice:

"Count Sandorf will be glad if Mr. Thorntal will give him a few moments' conversation."

Then he retired.

"Count Sandorf?" exclaimed Sarcany.

The banker was anything but pleased for Sarcany to know of this visit. And he also foresaw that considerable difficulties would result from the Count's unexpected arrival.

"And what does Count Sandorf do here?" asked Sarcany, ironically. "You, then, have something to do with the conspirators at Count Zathmar's! In fact, I have been talking to one of them!"

"Again, I tell you to go."

"I shall not go, Thorntal, and I shall find out why Count Sandorf comes to your banking house!"

And he stepped into a cupboard leading out of the office and shut the door.

Thorntal was about to call and have him turned out, but he thought better of it.

"No!" he muttered; "after all, it is better Sarcany should hear all that goes on!"

The banker rang for the messenger and requested him to admit the Count.

Sandorf entered the office, replied coldly, as was his wont, to the obsequious inquiries of the banker and seated himself in a chair which Thorntal brought forward.

"I did not know, Count, that you were in Trieste, so that you call unexpectedly; but it is always an honor for the bank to receive a visit from you."

"Sir," replied the Count, "I am one of your least important customers, and I never have much business, as you know. But I have to thank you for having taken charge of the money that I have with you."

"Count," observed Thorntal, "I would remind you that that money is on current account here, and that you are losing all interest for it."

"I know," replied Sandorf. "But I do not wish to make an investment with your house; it is left simply on deposit."

"Quite so, Count, but money is dear just now, and it does not seem right that yours should remain unproductive. A financial crisis threatens to extend over the whole country. The position is not an easy one in the interior. Business is paralyzed. Many important failures have shaken public credit, and I am afraid others are coming—"

"But your house sir, is safe enough," said Sandorf, "and on very good authority I know that it has been but little affected by these failures."

"Oh, very little," answered Thorntal, with the greatest calmness. "The Adriatic trade keeps us going with a constant flood of maritime business that is wanting to the Pesth and Vienna houses, and we have only been very slightly touched by the crisis. We have nothing to complain of, Count, and we do not complain."

"I can only congratulate you, sir," answered Sandorf. "By-the-by, with regard to this crisis, is there any talk of political complications in the interior?"

Although Sandorf had asked the question without appearing to attach any importance to it, Thorntal regarded it with rather more attention. It agreed so well, in fact, with what he had just heard from Sarcany.

"I do not know of anything," said the banker. "And I have not heard that the Austrian Government has any apprehension on the subject. Have you, Count, any reason to suppose that something is—?"

"Not at all," replied Sandorf, "but in banking circles things are frequently known which the public does not hear of till afterwards. That is why I asked you the question, leaving it to you to answer or not as you felt inclined."

"I have heard nothing in that way," said Thorntal, "and besides with a customer like you, Count, I should not think it right to remain silent if I knew anything, as your interests might suffer." "I am much obliged to you," answered Sandorf; and, like you, I do not think there is much to fear either in home or foreign matters. I am soon going to leave Trieste on urgent private affairs for Transylvania."

"Oh, you are away?" asked Thorntal quickly.

"Yes, in a fortnight, or perhaps later."

"And you will return to Trieste?"

"I do not think so," answered Sandorf. "But before I go I want to get my accounts in order referring to the Castle of Artenak, which are standing over. I have received from my steward a quantity of notes, farm rents and forest revenues and I have not time to check them. Do you know of any accountant, or could you spare one of your clerks, to do it for me?"

"Nothing easier."

"I should be much obliged."

"When shall I send him to you, Count?"

"As soon as possible."

"To what address?"

"To my friend's, Count Zathmar, whose house is 89, on the Acquedotta."

"It shall be done, Count."

"It will take ten days or more, I should think; and when the accounts are in order I will leave for Artenak. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will have the money ready, so that I can draw."

Thorntal at this request could not restrain a slight movement, which, however, was unnoticed by Sandorf.

"What date do you wish to draw?"

"The eighth of next month."

"The money shall be ready."

And Count Sandorf rose, and the banker accompanied him to the door of the ante-room.

When Thorntal re-entered his office he found Sarcany, who greeted him with:

"Before two days are over it is necessary that I get admission to Count Zathmar's house in the character of this accountant."

And Thorntal answered:

"It is indeed necessary."

CHAPTER V.

THE MESSAGE IN CIPHER.

Two days afterwards Sarcany was installed in the house of Ladislas Zathmar. He had been introduced by Silas Thorntal, and on his introduction had been received by Count Sandorf. The banker and his agent had become accomplices, the object of their schemes being the discovery of a secret which might cost the chiefs of the conspiracy their lives, and the result, as the price of their information, a fortune falling into the pocket of an adventurer, that it might find its way into the strong box of a banker who had reached the point of being unable to honor his engagements.

A formal agreement had been drawn up between Thorntal and Sarcany, according to which the expected profit was to be shared equally. Sarcany was to have sufficient to enable him and his companion, Zirone, to live comfortably at Trieste, and to meet all outgoings and expenses. In exchange and as a guarantee he had handed over to the banker the fac-simile of the message which contained—there could be no doubt—the secret of the conspiracy.

It may, perhaps, be said that Sandorf was imprudent in acting thus. Under such circumstances to introduce a stranger into the house where such important matters were in hand, on the very eve of a rising, of which the signal might be sent at any moment, might seem an act of strange imprudence. But the Count had not acted thus without being obliged.

It was necessary that his personal affairs should be put in order now that he was about to enter on a perilous adventure in which he risked his life, or at least exile, if he was obliged to fly in the event of failure. Besides the introduction of a stranger into Zathmar's house appeared to him calculated to prevent suspicion. He fancied that for some days—and we know that he was not mistaken—there had been spies in the Acquedotta; spies no other than Sarcany and Zirone. Were the police of Trieste keeping their eyes on his friends and him and their proceedings? Sandorf might well think so and fear so. If the meeting place of the conspirators, hitherto so obstinately kept hidden, seemed to him to be suspected, what better means of baffling suspicion could be devised than to admit within it an accountant merely busying himself with accounts? How could the presence of a clerk be dangerous to Zathmar and his guests? In no way. There was no longer any interchange of ciphered correspondence between Trieste and the other towns of Hungary. All the papers relating to the movement had been destroyed. There remained no written trace of the conspiracy. The measures had been taken; they were not intended to be taken. Count Sandorf had only to give the signal when the moment arrived. So that the introduction of a clerk into the house, which the Government might have under surveillance, was calculated to allay all suspicion. That is to say, the reasoning was just and the precaution good, had the clerk been any one else than Sarcany, and his introducer any other than Silas Thorntal.

Sarcany was a past-master in duplicity, and took full advantage of the gifts he possessed—his open face, his frank, clear expression, and his honest, straightforward look. Count Sandorf and his two companions could not but be taken with him—and they were taken with him. In no way did he show or learn that he was in the presence of the chiefs of a conspiracy to raise the Hungarian race in revolt against the Germans. Mathias Sandorf, Stephen Bathory and Ladislas Zathmar seemed at their meetings to be only occupied with discussions on art and science. There was no secret correspondence; there were no mysterious comings and goings about the house. But Sarcany knew what he wanted. The chance he wanted was sure to come in turn, and he waited for it.

In entering Zathmar's house Sarcany had but one object in view—to possess himself of the grating that would enable him to decipher the cryptogram; and as no ciphered despatch arrived at Trieste, he began to ask himself if, for prudential reasons, the grating had been destroyed? This would be rather annoying for him, as all the scaffolding of his scheme was based on his being able to read the letter brought by the pigeon.

Thus, as he worked at putting in order the accounts of Mathias Sandorf, he kept his eyes open; he watched, he spied. Admission to the room where the meetings took place between Zathmar and his companions was not forbidden him. Very often he worked there all alone: and then his eyes and his fingers were occupied in quite other tasks than making calculations or casting figures. He ferreted among the papers; he opened the drawers by means of skeleton keys made for him by Zirone, who was quite an adept in such matters. And all the time he kept a strict watch on Borik, with whom he seemed somehow, quite out of sympathy.

For five days Sarcany's search was useless. Each morning he came with the hope of succeeding; each evening he returned to his hotel without having discovered anything. He feared he was going to fail after all in his criminal enterprize. The conspiracy—if there were a conspiracy, and he could not doubt that there was one—might come to a head at any moment before it had been discovered, and consequently before it had been reported.

"But rather than lose the benefit of a discovery, even without satisfactory proofs, better inform the police," said Zirone, "and give them a copy of the letter."

"That is what I am going to do if necessary," said Sarcany.

Of course Thorntal was kept informed of all that went on. And it was not without difficulty, that the impatience of the banker was duly curbed.

Chance came at last to his assistance. On the first occasion it brought him the message, and now it came to him to show him how the message could be deciphered. It was the last day of May, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Sarcany, according to his custom, was going to leave Zathmar's house at five. He was greatly disappointed that he had advanced no further than on the first day, and that the work he had been doing for Count Sandorf was approaching its end. When the task was finished he would evidently be dismissed with thanks and rewards and he would have no chance of again entering the house.

Zathmar and his two friends were not at home. There was no one in the house but Borik, and he was busy on the ground floor. Sarcany, finding himself free to do as he liked, resolved to go into Count Zathmar's room—which he had not yet been able to do—and then search everything he could.

The door was locked. Sarcany with his skeleton keys soon opened it and entered.

Between the two windows opening on to the street there was a writing desk, whose antique form would have delighted a connoisseur in old furniture. The shut-down front prevented any one inspecting what was inside.

It was the first time Sarcany had the chance of getting near this piece of furniture, and he was not the man to waste his opportunities. To rummage in different drawers, he only had to force the front. And this he did with the aid of his instruments, without the lock being in any way injured.

In the fourth drawer under a pile of papers, was a kind of card cut into curious holes. The card caught his attention at once.

"The grating!" he said.

He was not mistaken.

His first idea was to take it with him, but on reflection he saw that its disappearance would awake suspicion, if Count Zathmar noticed it had gone.

"Good," said he to himself; "as I copied the message, so I'll copy the grating, and Thorntal and I can read the despatch at our ease."

The grating was merely a square of card about two and a half inches long, divided into thirty-six equal squares. Of these thirty-six equal squares, arranged in six horizontal and vertical lines, like those on a Pythagorean table of six ciphers, twenty-seven were shaded and nine were open—that is to say, nine squares had been cut out of the card and left nine openings in different positions.

Sarcany had to be careful to take the exact size of the grating and the exact position of the nine blank squares. And this he did by tracing the grating on a sheet of white paper and marking on his copy a small cross which he found on the original, and which seemed to distinguish the top side.

By means of this grating, which it would be easy to copy on a piece of ordinary card, Sarcany felt that he would have no difficulty in deciphering the fac-simile of the message then in possession of Thorntal; and so he put back the original grating among the papers, as he had found it, left Zathmar's room, left the house, and returned to his hotel.

A quarter of an hour afterwards Zirone beheld him enter the room with such a triumphant air that he could not help exclaiming:

"Hallo! What is up? Take care of yourself! You are not so clever in hiding your joy as you are your grief, and you'll betray yourself, if—"

"Shut up," answered Sarcany, "and to work without losing a moment."

"Before we feed?"

"Before we feed."

And then Sarcany picked up a card of moderate thickness. He cut it according to his tracing so as to obtain a grating of the exact shape of his copy, not forgetting the little cross which showed the right end uppermost. Then he took a rule and divided his rectangle into thirty-six squares, all of equal size. Then of these thirty-six squares nine were marked as they appeared on the tracing, and cut out with the point of a penknife so as to show through them, when applied to the message, whatever signs or letters were to be read.

Zirone sat facing Sarcany, and watched him as he worked. He was deeply interested in the performance, because he thoroughly understood the system of cryptography employed in the correspondence.

"Now that is ingenious," he said, "highly ingenious, and may be of some use! When I think that each of these empty squares may perhaps hold a million of money—"

"And more!" said Sarcany.

The work was at an end. Sarcany rose and put the cut card into his pocketbook.

"The first thing to-morrow morning I call on Thorntal," he said.

"Keep an eye on his cash box."

"If he has the message, I have the grating!"

"And this time he will give it up."

"He will give it up."

"And now we can feed?"

"We can feed."

"Come on, then."

And Zirone, always blest with a healthy appetite, did full justice to the excellent meal he had, according to his custom, ordered.

In the morning—it was the 1st of June—at eight o'clock Sarcany presented himself at the bank, and Thorntal gave orders for him to be shown into the office immediately.

"There is the grating," was all that Sarcany said, as he laid the card on the table.

The banker took it, turned it round and round, jerked his head first on one side then the other, and did not seem at all to share in the confidence of his associate.

"Let us try it," said Sarcany.

"Well, we'll try it."

Thorntal took the fac-simile of the message from one of the drawers in his desk and laid it on the table.

It may be recollected that the message was composed of eighteen words, each containing six letters—the words being quite unintelligible. It was obvious that each letter ought to correspond with a square of the card; and consequently that the six first words of the message, composed of thirty-six letters, must have been obtained by means of the thirty-six squares.

And in the grating the arrangement of the blank squares had been so ingeniously thought out that for every quarter turn—that is, for the four times the blank squares changed their position—they came in a different place.

It will be seen that this must be so; for if at the first application of the grating to white paper the figures 1 to 9 are inscribed in each blank space, and then, after a quarter turn the figures 10 to 18, and then after another quarter turn the figures 19 to 27, and then, after another quarter turn, the figures 28 to 36, it will be found that no square has two numbers, and that each of the thirty-six squares is filled in.

Sarcany very naturally began on the six first words of the message, intending to make four successive applications of the grating. He then thought of treating the next six, and then the six finals in the same way, and thus

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

HENSEL RE-ELECTED.

The Democratic State Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, W. U. Hensel was reelected Chairman. The following Executive committee was chosen: W. J. Brennan, Eckley B. Coxe, Richard Coulter. J. H. McDevitt, S. F. Neil, Dallas Sanders, and R. E Wright. The State convention will be held at Harrisburg on August 18th.

John Kelly, the famous leader of Tammany, is very ill, and his death may be expected any time.

It now turns out that the richest men in the world are two Swiss brothers, residing in Russia. Their computed wealth is estimated at over four hundred millions of dollars, which they secured by oil speculation. They control more oil than the Standard oil company.

The New U. S. Court District.

Congressman Scranton has introduced a bill providing for the holding of sessions of the United States circuit court in Scranton and forming a district to be composed of the counties of Lackawanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Bradford and Columbia. Efforts in this district have been made for years and, as constant dropping wears away stones, so we may expect that the keeping of this question constantly before Congress may result finally in the achievement of our purpose. The ball was set in motion by Hon. F. D. Collins when he represented the Eleventh Congressional District and has been receiving fresh impetus at every session of Congress since. The Federal Government has already committed itself to the erection of a building in Scranton which may be made to accomodate the United States Court as well as the postoffice, and as a consequence we do not aprehend that the setting up of a new district will meet with as much opposition as heretofore.

Citizens of all parties wish success to Mr. Scranton in the matter of securing the passage of his bill.—*Scranton Free Press.*

A New Act.

The following Act relative to costs in suits before the Alderman and Justices of the Peace, and the collection of the same, was passed at the last session of the legislature and is now the law of the State:

SEC. 1. That in cases of appeal from the judgment of an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, the said Alderman or Justice shall be entitled to demand and receive from the appellant, the costs in the case, before the making and delivery of the transcript for said appeal; and, if the appellant shall finally recover judgment in the case appealed, he shall be entitled to receive and collect from the adverse party the costs of, as aforesaid paid on appeal.

SEC. 2. Alderman and Justices of the Peace shall have the same right to demand and receive the costs aforesaid before issuing a transcript of a judgment recovered before them, for entry in the Court of Common Pleas, or other purpose; and the party paying the same shall be entitled to recover them from the party legally liable to pay the same: *Provided, however*, That any party to an suit before an Aldermrn or Justice of the Peace shall have the right to appeal, and demand and receive transcript without payment of costs as hereinbefore provided, on their making and filing, with Aldermen or Justices of the Peace, an affidavit that they are unable, through poverty, to pay said costs.

Approved the 25th day of June, A D, 1885.

The Presidential Succession.

The law providing for the succession in case of the death or removal of the President of the United States, passed the House last Friday, just as it came from the Senate. The vote in the House was yeas 183, nays 77. The negative vote was cast by republicans and two democrats. Thirty-seven republicans voted in the affirmative.

What is known as the Presidential Succession bill, and which now awaits the signature of the President to become a law, is a measure devised originally by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and introduced by him into the Senate at the last session of Congress. After some debate and a few unimportant verbal amendments it was then passed by that body, but failed of action in the House. The death of Vice-President Hendricks during the interim left Congress in a frame of mind to guard against the accidents of sudden fate in the matter of Presidential succession, and Mr. Hoar was early in the field with his old measure when Congress assembled in December. After a short debate and the rejection of several proposed amendments it again passed the Senate on Dec. 18 and went at once to the House.

After careful consideration in the Judiciary Committee of that body it was reported favorably to the House in precisely the shape it had passed the Senate. As in the Senate, all attempts at amendment were defeated in the House, and after a two days' debate it has been overwhelmingly passed. Introduced by a Republican Senator and receiving the votes of thirty-seven Republican members of the House, the bill cannot be called a partisan measure. Its object is to provide against all possible gaps or lapses in the Presidential office until such time as Congress can mature some perfectly sound amendment on the subject to the Constitution.

The bill provides that when there is a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President the Cabinet officers shall succeed to the Presidency in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The Cabinet officer thus acting as President is to hold office until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed, or until a new President is elected to succeed him at the end of the term of the President or Vice President whom he succeeds. The bill also authorizes the acting President to call an extra session of Congress within twenty days from the time he assumes the duties of his office, should the regular meeting of Congress not occur within that time.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1886.

The proceedings of the week on Capitol Hill have been varied, interesting, and fraught with results in the lower branch of Congress. The Senate did little else in open session than listen to endless irrelevant talk on the Silver question, irrelevant, because no financial measure was formally presented to that body until to-day. Six Senators made long set speeches in advocacy of continued coinage, another crowded in an oration in behalf of National Monuments to Lincoln and Grant, and another expended eloquence on the subject of our Army. In its daily secret sessions the Senate has had before it the President's nominations, hundreds of which have been confirmed.

No cause of complaint has been found against the nominees themselves in regard to their honesty, fitness and efficiency, and the Republican Senators, in lieu of any such grievance, have been discussing in caucus the question of disciplining the President on the subject of tenure of office. Unable to express themselves freely on this subject in Executive session without exposing their plans to the opposition, the leaders of the Republican majority quietly conveyed the news to their associates that they must agree to a motion adjourning over from last Thursday to Monday, in order that a caucus might be held on an important subject. Of course the Democrats did not know what was brewing, and the proposed motion was carried.

In this caucus, the President's policy was the subject of debate, and the more pronounced disciplinarians, such as Logan, Hoar, Conger, and Morrill, advocated reining up the President to compel him to state to the Senate his reasons for removing one set of officials to make room for others of his own party. Some of the more fairminded Senators held that it would be going too far to ask of the President an explanation of his right to select his own friends to fill the offices for which his party had fought so hard, and that he was only doing what a Republican President would do, if one were in the White House. This kind of argument was very distasteful to the Republican managers, and they proceeded to discipline their obstinate brethren in a caustic way that won them over, or at least compelled them to submission.

While a variety of opinions were expressed with regard to the propriety of raising a formal issue with the Administration at present upon this question, a majority were disposed to say that should the information sought not be forthcoming ultimately, the Republicans in the Senate will take some formal action to secure it, or an avowal from Mr. Cleveland that he will not give his reasons for making removals.

There are many Republicans in the House of Represenatives who would like to see all the Republican office-holders discharged indiscriminately. Their reason for this is that their party machinery is being disorganized by the present state of affairs. Many of their party workers received appointments to office as rewards for party service, and as long as they retain their places under the present Administration, their hands are tied in a way to make them useless for party work.

Among other bills to abolish the Civil Service law that have been introduced in the House was one by Representative Seney, of Ohio. No such bill can pass the Senate while the Republicans have control of it. They affect devotion to civil service reform and the so-called spirit of it, and will continue to do so as long as the act can be made useful in keeping Democrats out of office and in bothering the Democratic party. Then again there are many shrewd Democrats in both brandhes of Congress, who would deem it unwise to repeal the Civil Service law and who see good politics in letting it stand as it is, though, of course, the question will be agitated like that of silver all through the session.

The House of Representatives was commendably industrious in disposing of the Presidential Succession bill, which has passed without change, just as it came from the Senate. Under its provisions the line of succession is taken from Congress and lodged in the Cabinet. Only the President's signature is lacking to make it the law, and then Mr. Bayard and not Mr. Sherman will be Vice President of the United States.

A startling visitationiof death has just darkened the home of the Secretary of State, and the genial, graceful, homelike hospitality characteristic of the Bayard Mansion will be hidden under the shadows of bereavement for the remainder of the season. Miss Catherine Bayard, the eldest daughter of the Secretary, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon of heart disease.

The South Penn Case.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA MADE PERMANENT.

The opinions in the South Pennsylvania Railroad and Beech Creek litigation, instituted by the Attorney General some months ago, have been handed down in the Dauphin county court. The opinion in the South Pennsylvania case was written by Judge Simonton. It continues the injunction restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company and the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company from purchasing the South Pennsylvania, but dissolves it so far as the other defendants, who were mentioned in the bill in equity to make it complete, are concerned. The South Pennsylvania Railroad Company is among the defendants. After reviewing the proceeding instituted by the Attorney General to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from absorbing the South Pennsylvania Railroad and the evidence relative to the negotiations between Pennsylvania Railroad officials and Pierrepont Morgan, a New York banker, Judge Simonton, in his opinion, declares that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the real party in the transaction to obtain control of the South Pennsylvania. "It is impossible," says the Judge, "to draw any other inference that any title to any stock or securities intended to be held in the name of the Pennsylvania Company was to be a mere naked title to be held in trust. In other words, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intended to do in fact what it feared it was forbidden by law to do and therefore attempted to give the transaction the appearance in the eye of the law of being other than it really was. This of course cannot avail in a court of equity, which looks at substance without being controlled by form. The plea of counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that even if the corporation be the real party to the contract it has not done or stipulated for anything prohibited by the Constitution, for the reason that the purchase of the stock of a 'parallel or competing line' is not among the things prohibited, is met by the declaration that 'it is too plain to bear argument that the ownership of the stock of a corporation carries with it the control of the corporation.'"

The Court says it is unable to adopt the view of the defendants that "the fact of the traffic contracts should not be taken into consideration and that as the line of the South Pennsylvania does not itself extend to Pittsburg, we must conclude that the corporation does not own or control a parallel or competing line." As to the argument of the defendants that the South Pennsylvania was not in competition with any other road because it has only been partially constructed, the Court holds that the word "line" in the provision forbidding any railroad corporation to in "any way control any other railroad * * * corporation having under its control a parallel or competing line," was employed advisedly and that it denotes the route of an intended railroad. "The purpose undoubtedly was to promote competition in railroad traffic."

"During the argument counsel invoked the aid of the undoubted general principle that the ownership of shares of stock, as of other property carries with it the legal right to sell, and contended that the owners of the shares of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company could not legally be restrained from so doing, and that an injunction against the purchase would have this effect. We do not think the principle applies to this case. We are not called upon to express any opinion as to the right of the individual shareholders to sell their several shares bonafide in the open market. This, so far as they are concerned, is an intended sale in combination for the express purpose of enabling them to abandon the rights and duties conferred and imposed upon them by the act incorporating the company and of putting the control of their corporation into the hands of its rival. This is an act contrary to the public policy of the State, which they have no right to do.

"But as our purpose here is to show merely that the parties to this transaction were not dealing with a purely private matter we will not pursue this subject further, nor are we now concerned with the question whether there be power in the courts to compel the construction of a railroad by a corporation which has undertaken it. What we here decide is simply that the corporators have no such right to sell their stock as can in any way interfere with the granting of an injunction to prevent a competing corporation from obtaining control of the corporation charged with the duties of its construction."

The opinion of Judge McPherson in the Beech Creek case continues the injunction against the Pennsylvania Railroad and Northern Central Railroad Companies, restraining them from buying the Beech Creek Railroad, and dissolves it as to the other defendants in the case. The South Penn and Beech Creek Railroad people can dispose of their interests in their lines, but it must be to others than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Bridgeport and Bedford and Northern Central Railroad Companies, who are prohibited from buying.

Pennsylvania News.

The ice on the Susquehanna, below Columbia, is from three to four feet thick.

Butler county is proud of its handsome new Court House. It cost over $117,000.

There were 218 divorces granted during the past year by the Philadelphia courts.

An official statement shows a balance in Lancaster county's Treasury of $60,-111.78.

The First National Bank of Lebanon has a lady Director, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, chosen at the regular election this week.

Another woman, Mrs. Sarah Gatlin, of West Newton, got too near the fire, her clothing became enveloped in flames, and she was literally roasted alive.

Thirty-seven Italian laborers at Scottdale recently purchased tickets for sunny Italy. Each having about $800 earnings to carry back to the land of organ-grinders.

Three hundred partridges have been ordered from Virginia by the Oxford Game Protective Association. They will be carefully protected for a period of three years, after which the sportsmen in that neighborhood will be permitted to shoot them.

A Westmoreland company has secured the contract for furnishing the New York Gas Co. with coal, the consumption amounting to 200,000 tons annually. A new mine has been opened and an additional force of men given steady employment.

A law of this State authorizes the issuing of licenses to persons to engage in the business of receiving, boarding or keeping infant children under the age of three years. The first license of this kind was granted to a Philadelphia women the other day.

The work of establishing a Sabbath school at the home of Abe Buzzard, in the Welsh Mountains, commenced last summer, has been attended with such success as to lead Rev. Price Supplee and others to undertake the erection of a chapel for religious purposes at that place. Many good people are contributing money to aid the work.

The House of Refuge, at Philadelphia, now contains 607 boys and 186 girls, a large number having been indentured during the past year. The managers will renew their efforts at the next session of the Legislature for the removal of the white and colored departments of boys to the country, to be established on a large farm and organized on the family system.

Miss Kate Bayard eldest daughter of the Secretary of State, was found dead in her bed at her father's residence in Washington on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. A brilliant reception was held by her father the night before, and she seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. When the guests had departed Miss Bayard said she did not wished to be disturbed next day until it was time to go to the White House where she was going to assist Miss Cleveland to receive the guests at a reception in the afternoon. Heart disease was the cause of death. She was a brilliant young lady, and her death will put a stop to much gayety in official circles for a time. Owing to her mother's feeble health, she had taken her place in society, and there has been much discussion in Washington as to whether she was next lady to Miss Cleveland in the land.

Judge Schuyler of Easton has decided the new tax law constitutional.

Mr. De Vee on the Weather.

A. J. De Voe, Meteorologist, of Hackensack, N. J. thus writes to the New York *Sun* in regard to the weather for January and February: "There is another storm approaching, and your readers need not expect any comfortable weather this week. From the 17th to the 23d we will be treated to a few days of mild, pleasant weather and about the 25th a cyclone will move up the Gulf Stream, causing several northeast gales in this section, with a temperature below zero, and heavy snows along the coast, and it will cross the ocean to Europe, and France will be banked up with snow on the 30th. Immediately following the northeast gale a warm wave will make its appearance in Montanna and move this way, and the people of Canada West should make preparations for destructive floods about Feb. 1. While they are having pouring rains in Canada a severe cyclone will form in the Gulf of Mexico and will shake things loose around Galveston about Feb. 2. All merchants owning vessels should give the west Gulf coast a wide berth from the 1st till after the 5th. While the cyclone is raging in the Gulf a piercing norther will sweep over the plains of Louisiana and Texas making sad havoc among the cattle and the sheep.

In New York city February will enter warm, cloudy, and rainy, with a fog so thick that your readers will not be able to see each other across the street, but it will be of short duration. About the 5th a cold blast will strike the city that will make everything snap and crack, and about the 7th a snow storm will sweep over the country and railroad travel will be almost suspended. Following the snow storm the thermometer will drop about 10° below zero. Then the icemen should get to work and gather their ice crop, about a foot and a half thick.

Berwick.

Wettlaufer's N. Y. Standard Dramatic and Comedy Company gave in our new Opera House on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday nights last the finest entertainments we have had for a long time. They performed what they publish on their bills, which is not done in so many cases. We here have had so many frauds in the shape of shows that our people lost confidence in shows. But this troupe has demonstrated that some good shows are still in existance. All the parts were well performed, and one single failure or fault, could not be found. The ladies carried their parts superbly.

Winter has been playing havoc all around, and it has blistered us considerably.

That sleigh made by Trescott Bros. for Dr. Reagen is a thing of joy.

The little fire at the rolling mill blacksmith shop didn't amount to much. Damage about $20.

George Carey is a bright business young man and you will find him behind the counters of Freas Bros. He deserves compliment.

The Hoyt House has had a splendid run the last few days.

Mrs. Dr. A. B. Wilson died at her residence on 2nd street last Tuesday a. m. with paralysis. She has been delicate a long while till death relieved her of her sufferings. She was the second wife of Dr. Wilson who died a number of years since. Dr. Wilson was well known in this section as one of the first physicians of the state. Mrs. Wilson was of no inferior order of talent and literary acquirements Her debut into Berwick was as a school mistress many years ago and at once gave tone and character to education and literature in our midst. It was at about that period Dr. Wilson married her. She leaves two children behind her, Dr. Charles Wilson, a successful practicioner at Plymouth and Wm. Wilson a prominent banker in Nebraska. She was of quiet unostentatious habits, not seeking to shine in society as true merit always does. She was a member of the Presbyterian church a quiet consistent devoted Christian, and died in the triumphs of the Christian faith. She was 80 years of age and will be buried on Friday in our cemetery. She rests in peace in the bosom of her God. She has left a bright example behind her and an hallowed influence that will live long after she has returned unto dust and the grass and the flowers have grown and blossomed over her mound. Thus should we all live leaving the world better than we found it. Let us follow her example.

Jackson & Wooden have received another contract for cars. The pipe enterprise is going on briskly.

George Seybert Jr. and Miss Kate Martz were married in Briarcreek on Wednesday last at the bride's residence. We got no ginger cake from the parties, yet we say, long may they wave and have a safe and prosperous voyage over the matrimonial sea of life.

Col. A. D. Seely is a good manager in popular assemblies.

Since the flooding of the Ebervale mine, in Luzerne County, the town is said to resemble that of Goldsmith's "deserted village." Many of the male inhabitants have left and others intend leaving for pastures new in search of employment. It is estimated that there are 2,024,000,000 gallons of water in the mine, which would take 184 days to put out, at the rate of 11,000,000 per day. No wonder miners are leaving.

A Great Victory

A Terrible Case of Scrofula Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the winter of 1879 I was attacked with Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms. At one time I had no less than thirteen large abscesses over and around my neck and throat, continually exuding an offensive mass of bloody matter disgusting to behold, and almost intolerable to endure. It is impossible to fully describe my sufferings, as the case was complicated with Chronic Catarrh. After three years of misery, having been treated by three physicians, I was worse than ever. Finally, on the recommendation of W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after having taken twelve bottles, within the last twelve months, the scrofulous eruptions have entirely ceased, and the abscesses have all disappeared, except the unsightly scars, which are daily becoming 'smaller by degrees, and beautifully less.' I do not know what it may have done for others, but I do know that in my case, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved an effective specific indeed. As an evidence of my gratitude I send these facts unsolicited, and I am ready to verify the authenticity of this cure, by personal correspondence with any one who doubts it." CHARLES A. ROBERTS, East Wilson, N. Y.

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the cure *a great victory* for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Send for book giving statements of many cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competion with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St. N. Y. Oct 16-1y

TIRED OUT.

The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TER A. D., 1886.

Mrs. D. B. Frederick vs. Edward Lyons.
Mary C. Sheatler vs. William Savidge.
Rohr Mellenry vs. William E. Patterson.
James Bird vs. Darling Culp, et. al.
Jacob Haines vs. N. & W. B. Railway Co.
Lydia Robbins vs. Susanna Stoker, et. al.
Adams & Son vs. Francis Evans, trustee.
Mary H. Holmes vs. James S. Woods et. ux.
William H. Yorgey vs. Locust Mt. Water Co.
Peter Michael's heirs vs. John Hootnagle.
Reuben Fagely's Exr's. vs. John Cherry.
John Grotz vs. John R. Grotz
Joseph Hess' Exr. vs. Frank L. Hess.
John Bomboy vs. M. M. Hartzel.
T. F. Craig vs. Mahala Craig.
Charles W. McKelvy et. al. vs. C. B. Brockway.
Benjamin Fetterman vs. J. B. Robison.
Geo. H. Gordner vs. William Gingles.
H. W. Bower vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
A. M. Freas Mfg. Co. vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
E. L. Adams use vs. Philip Sponey.
Thomas E. Geddis vs. Joseph Faust et. al.
P. K. Vannatta vs. Joseph Faust.
C. W. Eves vs. W. R. Cox.
Geo. B. Seybert vs. Turnbach and Hess.
H. F. Everitt vs. B. F. Sutliff et. al.
George O. Wellliver vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
S. D. Hosler's use vs Charles Krug.
Obed Michael vs. Sarah A. Michael et. al.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Beaver—W. B. Fisher.
Benton—Stewart Porter.
Bloom—Henry Williams, J. K Grotz, John C. Jones.
Briarcreek—G. W. Miller.
Catawissa—Wm. Ent, Wm. Martin, Henry Strouse
J. H. Rhinard.
Centralia—Albert Catterley.
Centre—Benj. Stinger.
Fishingcreek—Jacob Hayman.
Jackson Ezekial Fritz.
Locust—Sol. D. Snyder, C. W. S. Fox.
Madison—G. H. Supplee, Parker Kester.
Montour Daniel E. Hailor.
Scott—Miles Greenwalt, Thos. W. Edgar, Jacob Brosser.
Sugarloaf—Wellington Hess.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Benton—Alfred Gibbons, Thomas Edwards.
Berwick—Geo. A. Carey.
Bloom—Louis Gross, Thomas Gorey, Wm. Rabb.
Briarcreek—G. W. Bowman.
Catawissa—M. G. Hughes, Jacob Klingaman.
Centre—James Tursby, Joseph Whitmore.
Conyngham—Ira Boardmanel.
Fishingcreek—Wm. ——.
Greenwood—Wm. B. Lawton, David Albertson.
Jackson—Emanuel Yorks.
Locust—Ezra Yocum, John C. Walter, D. Helwig, John Fetterman.
Main—Geo Breich, D. S. Brown, W. S. Fisher.
Mifflin—P. A. Federolf, Chas. Gearhart, Alfred W. Hess.
Montour—Josiah Roberts.
Mt. Pleasant—Thomas Mc Bride.
Orange—Jesse Brumstetter, Oliver Covanhoven.
Pine—John Go viner.
Roaringcreek—Michael Roach.
Sugarloaf—W. A. Kline.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—J. Paul Fry.
Berwick—Geo. Devins, D. W. Hawley, Thos. Sherwood.
Bloom—Chas. Armstrong, David Bittenbender, Miles Betz, Edward Richard, Wm. Ferguson, John W. Kramer, J. C. Menagh, John F. Peacock, John Rhinard.
Catawissa—Mahlin Hamlin, Alonzo Jacoby, G. L. Kostenbauder, H. S. Reeder, Ben Schmick, David Stronse.
Centre—F. D. Hagenbuch, Jacob Sponsler.
Fishingcreek—Bruce Dresher, A. W. McHenry, Frank M. Pealer, John Sutton.
Franklin—L. D. George.
Greenwood—John Risner.
Jackson—W. W. Hess.
Locust—Joseph Sanders.
Madison—Ezra Vandine.
Mifflin—Christain Harpster, A. W. Snyder.
Orange—H. B. Low.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Beer.
Scott—Abraham Custer.
Sugarloaf—James Seward.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In re-estate of Catharine Farver, late of Jackson township, Col. Co, deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

GEORGE W. FARVER,
Administrator,
Jan. 1, 6w* P. O. Berr's.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!!

The heirs of H. R. Kline deceased, will offer at private sale

A FARM

situate two miles above Orangeville, along Fishingcreek, known as the Homestead, containing

84 ACRES.

It is in a good state of cultivation, and there is erected thereon a

Large Dwelling House,

well painted, and in good condition, large bank barn with sheds attached, carriage house, wagon shed, hog pen, and other out-buildings in first class condition. Two wells of water, one at the house, and the other at the barn,

Orchard of Excellent Fruit.

ALSO ANOTHER FARM

containing

60 ACRES,

in Orange township, adjoining the one above described and in a good state of cultivation, on which are erected a

TWO STORY HOUSE,

BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

Also a tract of

Timber Land,

in said township, containing

50 ACRES.

Any of the above properties remaining unsold on the 1st of February will be for rent. For terms and conditions apply to

J. HOWARD KLINE,
Orangeville, Pa.
Jan 8, 4t.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th street, New York City. Jan-22-4t-d.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N.Y.

Jan 22-4t-d

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of Feb. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of Feb. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 21st day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT,

From January 12, 1885, to January 11, 1886.

JOHN K. GROTZ, Treasurer.

DR.

To A P Heller note		$ 75 0
" judgment against J. Herrington		45 00
" interest on same		4 50
" cash of Bloom dup '84		1450 0
" " Scott dup '84		491 62
" " Greenwood dup '85		618 63
" " Sugarloaf dup '85		192 05
" " Bloom dup '85		704 15
" " Scott dup '85		120 00
" " Greenwood dup '85		241 87
" " L Paxton		1000 00
" " Geo. Knorr		38 8
" " State on Asylum acct.		401 47
" " Herrington judgment		17 00
" " J M Bates		3 15
" " T McBride, product of farm		108 85
		$ 5512 55

CR.

By bal. due last settlement		$ 16 54	
" orders of '83 & '84 redeemed		2067 46	
" " '85 redeemed		3 62 78	
" postage		20	
" commission		104 93	
" note of A P Heller returned		75 00	
" judgmt against J Herrington		47 92	
" bal due Treasurer		37 77	$ 5512 55

dup	1884	pd	due
Bloom	$ 2480 88	$ 2141 30	$ 339 58

dup	1885	pd	due	
Bloom	$ 2892 64	$ 716 15	$ 2166 15	
Scott	2103 35	12 00	9 35	
Greenwood	885 07	241 81	643 26	
Sugarloaf	254 19		254 19	
	$ 9336 42	$ 1037 96	$ 3066 95	
Amt outstand'g orders Jan 12 '85	$ 2138 98			
Orders issued from Jan. 12, '85 to Jan 11, '86	4567 28	$ 4141 30	$ 6724 26	
Amt orders redeemed to Jan 11, '86	5330 19			
Amt outstanding Jan 11 '86	1404 07		6734 26	

EXPENSES OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT for year ending Jan 11, '86. State Hospital for the Insane.

George Fox	$ 125 39	
Lizzie Doan	30 97	
Mary Hughes	99 01	
Jesse Kelley	91 58	
L Z Kahler	98 52	
John Boyer	88 00	$ 519 68
Sundry bills for merchandise for family, paupers and repairs		321 59
Auditors and clerks bill Jan 12, '85	20 00	
L E Whary for repairs	28 17	
Four paupers per diem statement	45 00	
E A Rawlings beef P H	9 37	
Expenses taking Boyer to Danville	1 62	
D Hall bal. on digging ditch	12 25	
G W Bates shoe bill to P H	7 75	
E R Furman, coffin	5 00	
W M Eves and Jno Low order relief	1 00	
A C Hidlay smith work	1 85	
Eves & Hearle, coffin, Ruth Dorneil	14 00	
Costs on Ebner case will, Jordon twp Lycoming county	37 67	
H C Waples, line	12 00	
Elwell & Bittenbender bills in equity in tax case	3 00	
Sheriff costs in A Creveling case	8 21	
L B Rupert, orders of relief	1 50	
J M Clark, " "	5 00	
Guy Jacoby, " "	1 00	
Wm Masters, lumber	14 72	
J E Wellliver	3 31	
Hodarnel & Wellliver, smith	9 40	
Bachman & Gross, repairs	3 10	
Harman & Bassert, repairs	68 31	
Moving D Gorman to Catawissa	12 40	
Oaths on return to Harrisburg	50	
C A Klein, medicine	7 08	
Jeffries & Brooks	31 00	
Smith Becker fertilizer	38 60	
Poor tax on Long house	1 50	
J R. Shultz, doctoring horse	5 00	
A C Hidlay, smith	3 88	
O A Jacoby, coal	56 62	
Geo E Grimes harness	3 25	
H F Rudebaugh, painting	3 25	
C W Neal & bro, coal	30 29	
School tax, Long house	1 35	
Pump and express	9 57	
H R Little, attorney fee	135 00	
Dr W M Reber	50 00	
Dr J B McKelvy	50 00	
H Fairman, salary	75 00	
W Morris, "	75 00	
F W Redeker "	75 00	
L B Rupert Sec'y, salary	75 00	
C Woodward, "	10 00	
T McBride, "	650 00	
L B Rupert, post and stationery	3 79	1720 45
C Paxton, money borrowed		1000 00
OUTSIDE RELIEF.		
Matthias Shotts	231 84	
Ellen and Harriet Kinney	104 00	
Jackson Kefler	104 00	
Al Cadow	179 00	
Narla Zimmerman	22 00	
Minerva May	14 00	
Fred Weimer	12 00	
Mrs. M. Serrels	18 48	
Ruth and Eliza Dornel	30 11	
Wm. Shoemaker	12 50	
Mrs. James McCormick	23 00	
Andrew Creveling	93 50	
Mrs C Brown	10 75	
Mrs Charles Hamilton	43 50	
Mrs M Dawson	35 00	
Mrs Ellen Cox	14 00	
Milton Cox	3 50	
William Ingold	3 00	
Mrs Abby Forman	12 50	
Lu Heidebrandt	3 50	
John Boyer	12 98	986 46
Tramps		19 10
		$ 4567 28

We, the undersigned Auditors of the townships comprising the Bloom Poor District, met at the Poor House on Monday, January 11, 1886, examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Directors from January 12, 1885, to January 11, 1886, and the vouchers for the same and find them correct as set forth above.

THOMAS WEBB,
A. R. WELLIVER,
H. C. KELCHNER,
A. R. FRITZ, } Auditors.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO BLOOM POOR DISTRICT, JAN. 11, '86.

Bal of Bloom dup '84		$ 339 58
" " " '85		2166 15
" Scott " '85		901 35
" Greenwood dup '85		643 26
" Sugarloaf dup '85		254 19
		4306 53
Less estimated exonerations and commissions		281 28
		4025 24
Farm and buildings		13000 00
Judgment on Dennis property		100 00
Long property		250 00
5 horses		400 00
4 cattle		210 00
4 large hogs		70 00
17 shoats		56 00
100 chickens		30 00
Furniture in Poor House		240 00
Furniture in Steward's house		20 00
Farm implements		500 00
205 bushels wheat		194 75
200 " oats		70 00
800 " corn ears		200 00
60 " potatoes		30 00
15 " turnips		3 75
12 " beets		6 00
2 " beans		2 00
600 heads cabbage		18 00
1 bbl vinegar		5 00
1800 pickles		10 80
2 bbls saurkrout		10 00
2560 lbs pork and lard		179 20
120 lbs packed butter		38 60
300 lbs beef		21 00
12 tons hay		192 00
10 cans tomatoes		10 00
15 acres grain in the ground		112 50
		20274 84

PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE FARM.

253 bushels wheat		242 25
225 " oats		78 75
1222 " corn ears		305 50
112 " potatoes		56 00
30 " turnips		7 50
15 " beets		7 50
3 " beans		3 00
1265 heads cabbage		37 95
5 bushels on

THE STOMACH IS THE LABORATORY

In which the blood is made. If the food is an injurious kind, of course the blood will not be perfect and the health will be impaired.

Warner's Safe Yeast

Is designed to do away as far as possible with the use of injurious yeasts, which make the staff of life so much of a detriment instead of a blessing. Ten cakes in a box, price ten cents.

Health Preserving, Pure and Wholesome.

If your grocer does not keep it, send for it by mail to

Warner's Safe Yeast Comp'y, Rochester, N.Y.

OPERA HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Harrigan's Double Hibernian Co.,

IRISH AND AMERICAN TOURISTS.

Positively the largest and most complete entertainment of the kind in existence.

8 Great Comedians 8

Supported by a strong comedy company in the funniest of all comedies,

2 THE TWO BARNEYS, 2

OR MULLIGAN'S DOUBLE.

A tour through Ireland, Rome and America, showing you nearly all of the principal cities and magnificent ruins. A varied and picturesque delineation of the life, customs and scenery by a company of ladies and gentlemen who would scorn to display anything but the most refined entertainment. During the tour the following celebrities will appear: Jerry Cohan, Tim. Cohan, Billy Monroe, John Eagan, Con. Toulley, Maj. Miles O'Gorman, Geo. Coupe, Nellie Cohan, Nellie Coupe, Patti Bishof, hes. Harrigan.

S. W. Washburn, - - - Business M'ger.
R. A. Bigelow, - - - - Press Agent.

RESERVED SEATS on sale at McKinney's office without extra charge.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:33 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:44 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:48 p m

Bloom Poor District.

The members of the Democratic County Committee for Bloomsburg, East Scott, West Scott, Greenwood and Sugarloaf are requested to meet at the Exchange Hotel parlor in Bloomsburg on Saturday, January 23rd, 1886, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination two persons as candidates for Poor Directors for the Bloom Poor District. A full attendance is desired.

D. LOWENBERG,
Jan. 8-3t. Chairman.

PUBLIC SALES.

The executors of John Kelchner deceased will sell valuable real estate in Centre and Orange townships, on Saturday, January 23, 1886. See advertisement.

Personal.

Mr. G. W. Bates is seriously ill.

Mrs. Judge Elwell is visiting in Towanda.

Mrs. Rogers, of Hazelton, is visiting her parents here.

Mr. Frank Wolf, of Stillwater, was in town on Tuesday.

Prothonotary Snyder is suffering with a frost-bitten hand.

Mr. A. O. Stonge, of Montour Twp., was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Hagenbuch of Orangeville is visiting her sister in Williamsport.

Father O'Reilly, of Columbia, formerly of this place, was in town a few hours last Saturday.

Mr. David Lowenberg attended the meeting of the Democratic State committee at Harrisburg on Wednesday, having been deputed by Geo. E. Elwell, the member for this county, who was prevented from going by a legal engagement.

The ice houses are nearly all filled.

The sleighing is excellent, and many merry parties are making the most of it.

The Lock Haven Opera House had a narrow escape from fire on the 18th.

FOR RENT.—A very desirable residence, inquire of Knorr & Wintersteen or at Phillips' bakery.

Try Tower smoking and chewing tobacco and you will like it. For sale by Alexander Bros. & Co.

Steam connection has been made with many residences, and it is expected that steam will be turned on Thursday.

Several sleigh loads made up of the Episcopal congregation and their friends, drove to Danville on Tuesday evening.

L. Bernard has a fine stock of watches, jewelry and silverware. Only first class goods at low prices all goods warranted as represented. dec 11-tf

The Annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will be held in Harrisburg on the 27th and 28th inst. An interesting programme has been prepared.

The name of Great Bend village, in Susquehanna county, has been changed to Hallstead, in honor of Superintendent Hallstead of the D. L. & W. railroad.

We will pay cash for wool during the months of January and February.

SANDS & ELDER,
Mordansville, Pa.

The funeral of Mrs. Chas. E. Reice took place on Saturday last in St. Columba's church. The choir of the Catholic church of Danville rendered the musical part of the service.

The safe business was well represented on Tuesday. There were three agents in town. A large Farrel safe was purchased by Geo. E. Elwell. Paul E. Wirt and Father Clark also invested in the same make.

James M. Long, of Benton, is engaged extensively in lumbering. He has two steam saw mills at work in Sugarloaf township and employs 27 men. He is prepared to furnish lumber of any kind, and at reasonable prices.

James Reilly has re-purchased his old stand from A. H. Neyhard, and took possession on Monday. It is a first-class barber shop, pool and billiard room, and Reilly will be glad to welcome back his old friends and customers.

I was guaranteed a sure cure if I took Keller's Catarrh Remedy. I was a wreck. I tried it, continued and am now cured. My weight has increased 20 pounds.
P. B. ALBERTSON, N. C. R. W. & P. & E.

The grand jury of Lackawanna county condemns the jail at Scranton as too insecure for the confinement of culprits, and rebukes committing magistrates for returning large numbers of trifling cases to court which ought to be disposed of at the primary hearing.

An exchange says it is a common occurrence for children to get coffee grains, and other foreign substances up their nostrils. Here is a simple remedy worth remembering: Get the child to open its mouth, apply your mouth to it, and blow hard; the offending substance will be expelled from the nose.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Jan. 19 1886:

Mrs. S. C. Crever, Harry L. Evans, Miss Marie A. Evans, Master E. W. Hartman, Joseph B. Poulus, Miss Fannie Ritchie.

CARDS.

M. S. Funkhouser, Mr. William Lowry, McWilliams & Baker.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The proposition to hold a Farmer's Institute at the annual meeting of the Agricultural society is a good one. It will enlist the interest of the ladies, and make the meetings instructive and entertaining. The charter contemplates something of this kind, but for years the election of officers has been the only business transacted. There is plenty of talent in Columbia county out of which an excellent programme can be made, and we predict that this new departure marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Agricultural society.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will contribute to the February *Harper's* a paper on "Education as a Factor in Prison Reform." He explains and advocates the Elmira system of presenting to convicts the powerful motive of the desire of regaining liberty, by means of educational discipline in which the prisoner cannot share—including a compulsory workshop, school, and physical gymnasium—the result being that the prisoner goes back to his duties in society before the end of his sentence a man remodelled by wholesome self-development into the possibilities of a good citizen.

Prof. Niles' Musicale at the house of Rev. D. J. Waller on Friday evening, begins at 7:30.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture.....Lustspeil.
2. Nora.....Cornet Solo.
3. White Wings.....Vocal Solo.
4. Will o' the Wisp.....Galop.
5. Charge of the Uhlans.....Piano Duett.
6. When the Heart is Young.Vocal Solo.

INTERMISSION.

7. L'es Indiantina.....Waltz.
8. See the Pale Moon.....Vocal Duett.
9. Norman.....Violin Solo.
10. Distant Chimes.....Vocal Trio.
11. Sounds from the North.....Waltz.
12. Sleep my Lady.....Male Voices.
13. Bonnie Broche.....Polka.

Admission 25. Proceeds for the Ladies' Furnishing Fund of the Presbyterian Church.

We have received several pieces of music from Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. The titles of the pieces are:

"'Twas Ere the Mellow Autumn Moon." (30cts.) Song by Fred Field.

"Glory to Thee, my God, this Night." (40cts.) Soprano song by Gounod.

"Mexican National Hymn," (35cts.) by Jaime Nunc.

"The Oak Fern." (30cts.) Easy piece for piano, by John Pridham.

"Lorley Waltz." (30cts.) An easy piece by D. Plate.

"The Fairies' Polka." (30cts.) An easy polka by Pridham.

"Dollie's Wedding March," (30cts.) by August Loumev.

"Mikado Lanciers." (40cts.) Arranged by J C. Macy.

EDITORSHIP.—Some people estimate the ability of a periodical and the talent of its editor by the quantity of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to string out a column of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be but a meagre and poor concern.—Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, his labor understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, aim, manliness, dignity, and its propriety.—*Courier-Journal.*

The criticisms on the form of the Court proclamation, by the *Sentinel* of last week, is so evidently the work of a novice that no detailed reply is necessary. But the spirit which has called forth this criticism deserves some notice. For many years the Court proclamation has appeared in the same form as at present—sometimes in one paper and sometimes in another. During the twelve years that Mr. Krickbaum was clerk to the Commissioners it was published regularly and paid for, but he did not discover that it was unnecessary, nor that the form was incorrect, and he makes his discovery only after he has printed the proclamation in his own paper for three successive terms of court, *word for word as it appeared in the* COLUMBIAN and presents his bill. Upon the refusal of the Commissioners to pay it, he appeals to the County Auditors to pass his bill, and failing to succeed in this, like the dog in the manger, he determines that if *he* can't be paid for it, no one else shall receive anything. In fact, he made the statement to the Auditors that unless they pass his bill he would see that no one else should be allowed for the work.

There was a very good reason why his bill was not paid. It has been the practice to give out this printing by contract to one paper, and last year this contract was awarded to the COLUMBIAN. As soon as Mr. Krickbaum bought the *Sentinel* he inserted the proclamation without any authority, and when the Commissioners refuse to pay for work not ordered by them, he undertakes to carry out his threat to prevent the publication anywhere. In other words, he says, "unless you pay me all I demand, whether earned or not, I will appeal from the report of the Auditors," and as a preliminary step he attempts to show that the printing is unnecessary.

Bulldozing may do very well for a politician, but as an editor, the proprietor of the *Sentinel* will find that it does not work.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Its Use in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Hiram Cadoretto, of Jacksonville, Fla. says; "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion, to paticats suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefitted by its use."

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood and had considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself sound to-day, all from the use of one bottle.—J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

Election Notices.

We will send by mail post-paid to any constable in the county, one dozen election notices on receipt of 10 cents. This is much cheaper than they can be written. tf

Will be Discharged in '86.

Supt. Higbee, of the Soldiers' Orphan schools, has forwarded to each Post of Grand Army a list of 360 children who will be discharged from the schools during 1886. This is done so that an effort can be made to secure them places to make an honest livelihood. All the children to be discharged are 16 years of age.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

At the Democratic County Convention last July, a committee appointed in 1884, made its report on revision of the rules of the party. Since that time the report has not been published, and we have never been able to discover what became of it. If any one can furnish any information as to the whereabouts of the revised rules the party will be glad to know where they are.

Notice.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

I have on hand and for sale 1,000,000 ft. of one-inch second-growth white pine boards, including about 100,000 ft. of pitch pine, is a good quality and all perfectly dry, has been piled two years, will sell reasonable for cash. Also a lot of hemlock fencing and shingles of different kinds.

ROBB MCHENRY,
Jan. 15, 1886,-4t. Benton, Pa.

Constables' Duties.

The law requires that the constable of every township shall give public notice of the township elections by ten or more printed or written handbills, affixed at as many of the most public places therein, at least ten days before the election. In case of the death, removal or neglect of the constable to give such notice, it is the duty of the supervisors to give the notice. Printed election notices can be obtained at this office, or will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

A Good Run.

On Monday "Wild Bill" ran to Danville and back, on a wager that he could not make the distance in 3½ hours. He left here at 2 o'clock p. m., accompanied by William Ferguson and Thomas Moyer in a sleigh, and reached Danville in 1 hour and 13 minutes. After a rest he started back and came up Main street on a trot at 5:05, having 22 minutes to spare. This would be good time for a man on foot, even when the roads are in good condition; but considering the hard travelling on account of the snow, it is a remarkable run, and exhibits great powers of endurance. Several hundred people gathered on Main street to see "Wild Bill" come in on the home stretch.

Cruel, If True.

Supt. Muller, of the public schools of Nanticoke, recently issued an order directing that the doors of all schools be closed and locked after opening hours and that none of the tardy pupils should be admitted until the next session of school. Last Friday morning two boys named Lloyd and Bradley were late in arriving at the Welsh Hill building, taught by Miss Alice Congdon, and found the door locked. They rapped, but got no answer. The weather was several degrees below zero. Later a woman passed by and heard the boys crying. She learned the cause, and after repeated knocks at the door brought out the teacher and asked that the boys be taken in. Her request was denied, the teacher claiming that she complied with the principal's order, and shutting the door. The woman dragged the children to a neighboring house, where it was found that both were nearly frozen. One of them is likely to have his legs amputated.

This is one side of the story. On the other hand it is denied that the boys were badly frozen, as they were out playing in less than an hour. There will probably be an investigation.

Harrigan's Hibernian.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HAZELTON WITH MUCH SUCCESS.

[Plain Speaker, Oct. 9, Hazelton.]

Harrigan's Hibernian Company of Irish and American Tourists exhibited for the first time in this borough last evening in the Casino Rink Theatre, to a large audience, who were kept in continuous roars of laughter from the time the curtain rang up until the termination of the show. The entertainment was an excellent one from beginning to end. The company is a large one, and each member of the organization recommends himself or herself to the audience by good theatrical talent and accomplishments. The illuminated scenes of Ireland representing the various towns, villages and cities with their ancient towers, were magnificently portrayed upon the canvass. The singing of songs was good and the dancing of the comedians was so much appreciated that vigorous encores called them out repeatedly. The acting of Tim and Jerry Cohan as guides, created endless enthusiasm. They were ably assisted by Nellie Cohan and Patti Bishop. The entire company is deserving of special praise as being one of the best of its kind that ever exhibited in this borough. The management of the Casino Rink is to be complimented upon the efficient and practical manner in which the company was afforded the opportunity of producing the play and exhibiting their scenery by the erection of excellent stage facilities. The company will appear again this evening and should be greeted by a crowded house.

Bloomsburg Opera House, Jan. 28.

Milton.

Opposition is said to be the life of business. This is seen in the coal business of our town.

By all appearances there will be a great many changing residences in April.

Thos. Jenkins the coal miner forsook these parts on Saturday and went to Nanticoke.

Lots of new sleighs.

If upsetting is an essential part of a sleighride then most of our people are having sleighrides.

Is it the new brother-in-law or the new girl that makes Milton Lehmon so cheerful?

Mr. A. J. Zeth of Bedford County and Miss Jennie Large of this town were married on the 2nd inst.

Marshal Voct R. R. section boss is very sick.

Among the visitors in the township are Mrs. S. Hendershott and Mrs. Swayzie of Ill. Mrs Geo. Welsh of Watsontown.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County, a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Agricultural Society.

The regular annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was held in the Opera House on Saturday, the 16th inst. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Freas Fowler, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and on motion Geo. E. Elwell Esq. was elected chairman, H. V. White Esq., and W. B. Allen were elected secretaries, and A. N. Yost Esq., reading clerk. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The financial report for the past year was read by the treasurer J. C. Brown. It is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treas. Jan. 8, '85.....	$ 102 07
Proceeds of notes.....	998 73
Hay sold.....	57 00
Admission tickets sold.....	3281 22
Grand stand receipts.....	158 75
Stand rents.....	260 00
Horse entries.....	316 00
Initiation fees and dues.....	106 00
	$ 5217 36

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums paid.....	$ 1967 75
Police, detective and assistants.....	315 48
Music.....	115 91
Officer's salaries.....	635 00
Taxes.....	64 13
Printing, postage, &c.....	253 49
Labor for improvements.....	541 83
Material for improvements.....	499 88
Note paid.....	175 00
Paid on real estate and interest.....	380 00
Plumbing and water rent, 9 years.....	35 53
Making hay.....	31 87
National Trotting Association dues.....	25 00
Expense of delegates to State College.....	3 00
Procuring amendments to charter.....	31 25
Repairs to bicycles.....	21 15
Miscellaneous.....	23 70
Balance.....	173 64
	$ 5217 36

Balance in Treasury Jan'y 1, '86.....	$ 173 64

INDEBTEDNESS.

C Barton agreement.....	$ 450 00
Mortgage.....	2100 00
Note.....	500 00
	$ 3050 00

FREAS FOWLER, President.
J C BROWN, Treasurer.
H V WHITE, Secretary.

The salaries of officers were fixed as follows: President $75, Vice Presidents, Executive committee and Librarian $50 each; Secretary and Treasurer $100 each; auditors $2.00 per day. Nominations for officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following persons were named; President, Samuel Camp, Vice Presidents, William Shaffer, J. W Dewitt, Baltis Sterling and Jere Kostenbauder; Executive Committee, J. P. Freas, Dr. A. P. Heller, John Appleman; Librarian, Thomas Webb; Secretary, H. V. White; Treasurer, James C. Brown; F. B. Hartman and Arthur Creasy were appointed Tellers. There being no other nominations for these offices, on motion J. K. Grotz was authorised to cast the ballot for the association for all those nominated respectively, and they were declared elected. The following nominations were made for auditors: K. C. Ent, Geo Conner, J. P. Sands and W. M. Monroe. A ballot was taken and the tellers reported the following result: Ent, 66 Conner 67, Sands 82, Monroe 37. Messrs Ent, Conner, and Sands having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected.

Geo E. Elwell reported that as special solicitor for the Association he had made application to the court for amendments to the charter, and that the same were approved by the court on Nov. 10th, 1885, and duly recorded

Mr. Aaron Smith moved that hereafter the officers be allowed to elect themselves, and thus save the society the trouble of coming together, as the slate was always made up before-hand and carried through just as the officers wanted it. The motion was seconded, and the chair ruled it out of order.

Mr. A. P. Young moved that hereafter the annual meeting of the Association begin on the Friday before the first Saturday in January at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue for two days, the election of officers to be held on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, and that a programme be arranged by the committee, embracing essays, addresses &c, on agricultural topics. In support of the motion Mr. Young said it had been demonstrated at the recent session of the State Board of Agriculture that we had plenty of home talent with which to make a very interesting programme, and he thought the annual meeting should be a sort of Farmers' Institute where much valuable information could be obtained. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chandlee Eves, member of the State Board called attention to the meeting of that body to be held in Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 27th. On motion adjourned.

A meeting of the newly elected board was held in the office of H. V. White Esq., for organization immediately after the adjournment.

Tax Collectors.

We have already printed the new law requiring tax collectors to be elected, but as it is an important matter we publish again the substance of the Act.

Section 1 requires the electors in each borough and township to elect a collector at the annual Spring election, whose term shall commence on the 1st of April following.

Section 2 provides that Court of Quarter Sessions shall fill all vacancies, whether by non-election or failure to qualify and serve, by the fourth day of the term next succeeding the election.

Section 3 requires oath and bond by the collector, the bond to be in double the duplicate with at least two sureties executed to the commonwealth, to be approved by the Court of Quarter Sessions and filed with its clerk.

Section 4 requires the duplicates to be prepared and delivered to the collector by the 1st of August. Road taxes are excepted, except such as the road supervisors may in their discretion require to be paid in money.

Section 5 gives the collector the powers of county tax collectors.

Section 6 requires the collector to keep a book for public inspection of the taxpayers arranged alphabetically with their taxes, and deliver it to his successor.

Section 7 requires public notice of receipt of duplicate, and a discount is to be allowed of 5 per cent. on all taxes paid within 60 days and a penalty of 5 per cent. added on all unpaid taxes after 6 months.

Section 8 requires the collectors to be at some specified place on each Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 2 to 6 p. m., during the last two weeks of the 60 days to receipt taxes.

Section 9 fixes compensation. Five per cent. on all taxes collected without allowance of discount, two per cent. on the discounted or three per cent. if the whole duplicate is less than $1,000.

Section 10 requires exonerations to be made as the present law stands.

Section 11 requires settlements with the borough or township auditors for borough or township taxes; with the commissioners for county taxes.

Section 12 requires taxes on unseated lands to be returned to the commissioners and collected through the county treasurer as heretofore.

Section 13 repeals all general laws inconsistent, but provides that this law shall not repeal local laws. Under this provision boroughs incorporated by special charter with a mode provided therein for collecting the taxes, or townships having a special act regulating the collection do not come under the law at all. They still continue to collect the taxes in their special away.

It will be incumbent on borough and township officers, whose duty it is to advertise the Spring election to acquaint themselves as to these special laws, if any, so as to know whether to give notice or not for the election of a collector in their districts.

The County Institute.

MESSRS. ELWELL & BITTENBENDER, *Dear Sirs*:—I noticed in your last issue an article written by a Catawissa correspondent in reference to the finances of the County Institute.

If he had been present at the last session of the Institute he would have noticed that a committee of two were appointed by the Institute to audit the Superintendent's account for the year 1884 and 1885.

Receipts $570.75; expenditures $471.91, balance on hand for said year $98.84.

O. H. BAKELESS,
M. ELLA ANDREWS,
Auditors.

Balance on hand previous years $21.93.

The evening entertainments are not required by law as a part of the Institute. They are gotten up by myself for the entertainment and profit of the teachers and the public. I am personally responsible for all of the expenses. If there is a deficit, I must pay it. The surplus money I voluntarily give to the Institute.

In many of the counties of the state, the Superintendents keep the surplus money which they have a legal right to do.

There is not a single town in the county which have a regular course of lectures. It matters not how much teachers may desire to attend lectures, they cannot often do so in this county.

The expenses of the teachers who attend the Institute, so far as board, traveling, etc., are concerned are the same whether they attend evening lectures or not.

I have put forth all possible efforts to give the teachers and the public as good evening entertainments as I possibly could. Before Dr. Higbee's lecture Monday evening Dec. 31, 1883, I publicly stated that if there was a deficit I was personally responsible, and if there was any money left, I would give it to the Institute. The next day a number of the teachers said to me that it was an imposition to let me be responsible for so much money without having any assurance of any funds with which to meet the expenses. It was suggested that an enrollment fee of one dollar be charged.

A resolution to that effect was presented to the Institute at the close of its session and passed without a dissenting vote. I was afraid that we were not yet ready for an enrollment fee and so stated in my talk on Monday evening. The Institute thought differently and I quietly, although reluctantly, acquiesced. In taking this action Columbia county placed itself along the side of the best Institutes of the state.

This year an opportunity was given to the teachers to enroll, but they were not asked to do so. The enrollment card not only gave the teachers a reserved seat for the course of lectures for fifty cents less than the popular prices, but an opportunity to select a desirable seat three hours before anyone who was not a teacher. The time the teachers were in attendance at the Institute whether enrolled or not was reported to the various secretaries.

As only about a dozen complimentary tickets were issued, except to those who rendered service, I do not deem it necessary to multiply words on that subject.

It might not be uninteresting to give a short sketch of the history of our Institute, As this article is already lengthy I will only say that the receipts from the sale of tickets at my first Institute were only $60.50; this year $560.75. At that time the people of Bloomsburg did not patronize lectures as they now do. That winter three of the most active attorneys in the town of Bloomsburg gave the citizens a course of lectures. They canvassed the town and worked it up as I never knew any other committee to do, and yet they did not meet expenses.

I have not realized a single dollar on the Institute or Institutes, but on the contrary have expended quite a good deal of my money in preparing for them.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of all the Institutes held by me can be seen at my office.

J. S. GRIMES,
County Superintendent.

Buckhorn.

A happy and joyous affair occurred at Hugh McBride's last Thursday evening 14th. It was brought about by the marriage of Miss Ida Stecker (sister of Mrs. McBride) to Mr. Andrew Sharretts, of Espy, Pa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Sharretts (father of the bridegroom) in the presence of forty invited guests. Miss Lizzie Moore of this place acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Chas. McAmey of Espy as best man. After the two were pronounced as one, the guests partook of an excellent supper, the perfection of which showed much skill and taste in its preparation. Many handsome and useful presents were received, whose value will be fully realized a few months hence. In the midst of supper Capt. Bittenbender and his band cautiously approached the house and suddenly struck up with a medley of no little noise, whereupon the bride and groom appeared in the door and were cheered and heartily congratulated by members of the band. The evening was an enjoyable one, long to be remembered by those present. Merry-making of various sorts continued until 11 o'clock, when all dispersed with best regards and wishes for the happy groom and merry bride.

A surprise sleighing party from Lightstreet stopped at J. E. White's Friday last.

P. A. Stroup has gone to Sullivan county to engage in lumbering.

Mud is mud, open or tight. A musk-rat is a muskrat, wrong or right. But the snow-flake continues to fall, right in the face of them all. Present appearances indicate that Mr. East Benton and his muskrats have to seek other quarters to keep their credit.

D. S. Foulk closed school last week, owing to measles among his pupils. He reopened on Monday.

It is a common thing to buy packages containg prizes, but it is an uncommon thing to buy buckwheat flour in sacks, containing prizes. The other day Mrs. Julia Stroup found a gold cuff button in a sack of flour purchased at the new Red mill. Why or how it got there is not known.

Hemlock has no jurymen for February term of court. The only township in the county that will not be represented.

Mr. Esau Girton is lying very sick. Slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Madison farmers are taking advantage of the snow in the way of lime hauling.

Hugh Appleman returned from Danville, Saturday with a new swell box sleigh.

Rev. E. A. Sharetts will not hold any protracted meeting at this place this season.

Harry Masteller, Alva Merrell, John Betz, Samuel Obl, formed a sled load and paid Wm. Masteller of Madison a visit on Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening of this week the Patrons of Husbandry had an oyster supper at Wm. Appleman's.

Mrs. L. M. Hartman is paying her daughter near Orangeville a visit,

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Bloomsburg, Pa.

What will the Bloomsburg Tax Collector Collect?

The act of June 25th 1885 regulating the collection of taxes in the the several boroughs and townships of the State provides that the qualified electors of each borough shall on the third Tuesday of February elect an officer to be styled collector of taxes, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April following his election.

Section 13 of said Act provides that it shall not apply to any taxes, the collector of which is regulated by a local law.

The town of Bloomsburg was incorporated by a special law approved March 4th 1870, which provides for the collection of taxes in the town, in a manner which differs from the general borough law. The Act of 12 April 1880 made a change in the collection of borough taxes, but the last clause provided that that act should repeal no local law, and it has never been applied to Bloomsburg.

Our special law provides that the Town Treasurer shall receive the taxes for 30 days after giving public notice that he is prepared to receive the same, after which the duplicate shall be placed in the hands of a constable or collector. The Act of 1885 provides that the collector of taxes shall give public notice that the duplicate is in his hands, and a reduction of 5 per cent. shall be made on all taxes paid within *sixty* days. This seems to be in conflict with the special law under which we are incorporated, and under the 13th section of the Act of 1885 it would appear that the new law does not apply to town taxes, and that therefore the collector to be elected next month, will not have the collection of town taxes.

Bloom Poor District is also incorporated under a special law, and it may be that this, too, is not changed by the new law.

As this is a matter of importance and ought to be decided before the election, it would be well for the authorities of the Town, and of the Poor District to submit the question to their solicitors, and request an opinion from them as to the proper interpretation of the law.

As to county, state and school taxes there can be no room for doubt.

Catawissa.

The Salvation Army has attempted to come to town, but in their efforts, they have, as yet, been unable to procure a place to hold their meetings.

The revival held in the Methodist church thus far has not met with the success that it should. We are certain that it would greatly add to the peace of the town, if we had a conversion of some of those, who beat their wives, and who slander their neighbors and others who do wicked deeds.

Mr. Elias Weaver Sr., intends building two houses in Shumantown this winter and spring. I believe he intends moving to town in the near future.

There is quite a good deal of sickness in this place, principally measels, diphtheria, and colds.

There was a goodly number of citizens from this place, visiting the county seat the past week.

There appeared an article in the *Item* of last week relative to the purchasing goods in other places, by the people of this place. The principal reasons I think is that the merchants here wish to get rich too fast, and you can purchase more for the same amount of money, than you can here, and besides that, when they wish to employ some person, do they give the preference to home labor, or if they can find some other person, will not they employ them. I believe in patronizing our home industries, but I think they ought to patronize you, and not have it all on one side.

The Canal Co., are putting up shanties on the opposite side of the river, preparatory to repairing the wall along the railroad.

Sleighing parties seem to be the order of the times, as there seems to be quite a number of our people who take advantage of it, to take their wives and best ladies out for a visit to some person, or a party.

Lightstreet.

There may be some one wondering why so many of those at present enjoying good health succumb to disease so suddenly. An examination of self may tell the story or give some clue to its solution. At this writing we have again passed through another change of the weather which leaves some one in a very bad condition, by way of cold, either in the head or breast, that may, if neglected, result in dread disease. Hence the necessity of physiology, hygiene and the useful study, the great work of mankind. The question now is what benefit will be derived by the study of the same, when our law making power passes laws making the sale of intoxicants legal, and on the other hand pass a law compelling the study of physiology and hygiene in all our public schools for the purpose of teaching young minds the danger of indulging in the intoxicating cup.

The creek at this place presents an appearance such as is not usually seen at this time of year. Should we have a soft spell of rain, considerable damage will be the result.

Filling ice houses is now the order of the day. It cannot be as conveniently done as in former years.

Miss Jennie Wanich is spending a week at John Wanich's.

Conrad Hippensteel, who met with what might have been a serious accident, is recovering slowly.

Rumor has it that our town will have another hotel in the Spring for the accommodation of the public.

Mrs. Baltis White is again on the sick list.

All persons should cast their eyes at the new sign of C. B. Eut, the tinner. A coffee pot, of immense dimensions, which would be a fine one for festivals and picnics.

A grand hop was engaged in on Friday night last at David Lee's, in Mt. Pleasant, in which our young people took part.

John Wanich still continues dealing in fresh cows.

A. C. Hidlay and family spent Sunday in Benton.

Stillwater.

Our citizens are busily engaged in filling their ice houses.

The recent flood in the big Fishingereck caused much damage to mill properties along its route in the way of breaking dams, &c. Of all the flouring mills between this and the North mountain, only one can be operated at the present for reasons above mentioned. The Stillwater mills are not in operation, owing to injuries done the dams.

J. F. McHenry, one of our enterprising merchants, a few days ago, purchased 200,000 feet of lumber. He is having it hauled to Stillwater, where he is piling it in his lumber yards.

Of the pupils at the public school who were neither tardy nor absent last month are Bertha McHenry and Theodore Smith. The school numbers nearly sixty pupils and the percentage of attendance was 100. We think the school will compare favorably with other schools of its grade in the county. A number of the pupils are well advanced, particularly among whom is Miss Jennie McHenry, who studies all the branches contained in the list of studies and is far advanced in all of them.

MARRIAGES.

ZETH—LARGE.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Mifflinville, Pa., Jan. 11, 1886, by Rev. J. D. W. Deavee, Mr. A. J. Zeth, of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. and Miss Jennie M. Large of Mifflinville, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

6290 yds of Muslins, Calicoes, Linens, Tickings &c. opened on Monday at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

1 case of Sc. ginghams, 1 case of bleached muslin, 1 bale of unbleached muslin and a big lot of other domestic goods to arrive this week at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Have you taken a look at the new embroidery just in at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Don't pass I. W. Hartman & Son's west window without casting your eye upon the new percales (1800 yds.)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby notified that any persons buying Conyngham township orders will purchase the same subject to any equities that may exist as to the taxpayers.

That the Taxpayers Association are willing to make all roads, keep in repair all roads and bridges free of expense to individual taxpayers for the year 1885, and subject to the direction of the Supervisors of said township and as there is no legal tax levied for the year, and all legitimate expenses of the Road Department are being paid, there is no necessity for any orders being issued.

All orders require the signatures of both Supervisors of the Township Clerk and should bear the seal of the township.

The above notice is being given so that all persons can govern themselves accordingly.

S. M. RILEY,
Agent for Taxpayer's Association.
Ashland, Pa., Nov. 27, '85.-tf.

See the case (2000 y ds.) of new light calicoes (5 c. yd) at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

One more week of sales will clean up I. W. Hartman & Son's remnants. Call soon if you wish a bargain.

New carpet chain at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

People are coming 16, 18 and 20 miles to buy I. W. Hartman & Son's shawls and coats; a few still on hand.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The distressing disease, salt rheum, is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists

Where's the sense in spending money for a doubtful affair, when a sure thing is offered? Hop Pourous Plasters for all aches, pains and soreness. The greatest strengthener known. 25c.

From the Dundee "Record," Dundee, N. Y.

I was troubled for a long time with nervous affections of the heart. It became so severe that I found it difficult to lie down—getting hardly two nights rest in a week. Heart would beat very fast at times, and at other times very slow. When lying down could hear every artery in my neck and chest beat, seemingly as loud as a clock's tick. I was treated by some of the best physicians in Steuben and Yates counties, but received no decided benefit. I accidentally saw one of Dr. Kilmer's "Invalid's Guide to Health," and after carefully reading it over concluded to try a bottle of his Heart Remedy. I did so, and after using four bottles I considered myself cured. I can conscientiously recommend his Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy to any one afflicted as I was. W. W. WESTCOTT,
Jan. 1, 1886. Editor Dundee *Record*.

Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy is sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00.
Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y. [Jan.-15-4t.

My friend, do you suffer with malaria? Almost any impure condition of the atmosphere will induce it. Try Vinegar Bitters as a cure, and you will bless the day when you began its use. In less than a month the Vinegar Bitters will chase the last remnant of malarial poison out of your blood, and you will feel like a new person.

I had to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago. [jan-15-4t.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

AMERICAN WINE IN EUROPE.

Mr. Speer, the New Jersey producer of Port Wine, has an offer from certain capitalists to purchase all his wine for shipment abroad. They claim Mr. Speer's wines are unexcelled by any production in the world. Orders from Dresdem and other parts of Europe, have been filled by Mr. Speer during the past year, and they have became very popular on the other side on account of

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A PHYSICIAN PRESENTS SOME STARTLING FACTS.

CAN IT BE THAT THE DANGER INDICATED IS UNIVERSAL.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire:

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Sir:—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistant froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed seeing these symptons continually, I finally became accustomed to them and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that *I had no pain* in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand!

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation, another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility, another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptons I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly! My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous however, was Dr. Foote, that I finaly promised that I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was *a good sign* for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to vertify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinct features of its own (indeed it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia" and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptons and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptons it often shows none whatever but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences.

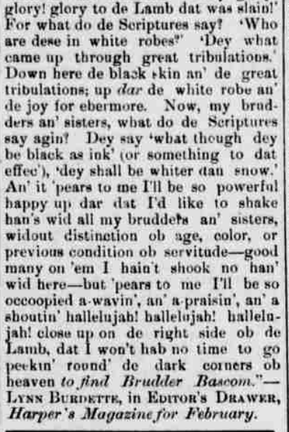
J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

THE COLORED SEXTON.—The sexton of a Baptist church in a large Western city was a good colored brother, who rarely took part in the social religious meetings of the society; but when he did all present held their breath, for it was well known that some one was to be "hit on the head," and great amusement was in store for the others. On this particular occasion the subject of the prayer-meeting was "Christian Humility." Mr. Bascom one of the wealthiest church members, while leaning on his gold-headed cane and toying with his elegant watch chain, concluded his remarks, with great affectation of humility, by saying: "If I ever should be so favored as to reach heaven at all, it seems to me that a place in the most remote section, the most obscure corner, of that blissful region will be infinitely more than I deserve. And when the call comes to me to 'go up higher,' it seems to me I shall feel like putting my hand upon my mouth and my mouth in the dust, and crying out, 'Unclean! unclean!' "

When he was seated, the colored brother rose in the rear of the room, and slowly advancing, faced the audience, and thus addressed them: "Brudders an' sisters when I hears de angel Gabri'l blow de trumpet a callin' me home, it 'pears to me I'll be so powerful glad I'll just call out, 'Hol' on dar, Gabri'l; I hears de trumpet, an' I's comin' mighty quick!' An' it 'pears to me I'll be so bustin full ob joy I'll jest go shoutin,' skipin,' leapin' right up to de front ob de throne as fast as I kin git dar. An' dar I'll stan' wid de white robes on, a-wavin' de palm branches, an' a-shoutin' 'Glory! glory! glory! glory to de Lamb dat was slain!' For what do de Scriptures say? 'Who are dese in white robes?' 'Dey what came up through great tribulations.' Down here de black skin an' de great tribulations; up *dar* de white robe an' de joy for ebermore. Now, my brudders an' sisters, what do de Scriptures say agin? Dey say 'what though dey be black as ink' (or something to dat effec'), 'dey shall be whiter dan snow.' An' it 'pears to me I'll be so powerful happy up dar dat I'd like to shake han's wid all my bruddehs an' sisters, widout distinction ob age, color, or previous condition ob servitude—good many on 'em I hain't shook no han' wid here—but 'pears to me I'll be so occoopied a-wavin', an' a-praisin', an' a shoutin' hallelujah! hallelujah! hallelujah! hallelujah! close up on de right side ob de Lamb, dat I won't hab no time to go peekin' round' de dark corners ob heaven *to find Brudder Bascom.*"—LYNN BURDETTE, in EDITOR'S DRAWER, *Harper's Magazine for February.*

Only ... Bitters Known.



No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

A round each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 32, 34 & 36 Washington St., Cor. Charlton st., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

THE DICK PATENT FEED CUTTER.

For cutting hay, straw, ensilage, etc. The only cutter that will cut and split cornstalks. Cannot be damaged by overfeeding. Very durable and strong. Has straight, heavy knives. Cuts six different sizes, and sold to suit the times. THOS. G. SMEDLEY, Gen. Agt., Williamstown Inn P. O., Chester Co., Pa. [jan.-15-81.-r.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y

The Farmer's Family—Past, Present and Future.

PAPER READ BY FRANCES M. EVES AT THE MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AT BLOOMSBURG, ON THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1885.

In a retrospection of thirty years as part of a farmers family, residing in one of those beautiful valleys of central Pennsylvania, separated from the busy outside world by those dividing ridges that form the Alleghany range, but have not yet aspired to the name of mountain. Reared under circumstances perhaps quite as favorable as those of farmers families by which we were surrounded; we love to recall that primitive life and that of the generation preceding our own, its simplicity and economy; The hand to hand struggle to provide for, and educate a large family, the privations, and lessons of endurance, and hope, held in reserve have been marvellous helps in after life.

In those farmers' families of the past, sacrifices were made, habits of reflection formed and seed sown which has produced the advanced thought, that has been brought to bear upon every avenue of art and science, and has culminated in innumerable inventions to lighten the toil and lessen the labors of the yeomanry of our land.

To those unpretending farmers' homes we are indebted for such men as Washington, Lincoln, Greeley, Whittier and a long line of kingly men and noble women who rose above their fellow men, whose lofty aims and noble deeds and aspirations have made the world better, the surroundings pleasanter, and produced opportunities to satisfy the thirst for knowledge, which had been denied them, possible for those that followed. In the farmers' families of the past, integrity was the watchword, toil the constant experience idleness, almost unknown.

In the years 1794 and 1796, efforts were put forth, in this state, to establish a state society for agricultural improvements. In 1800 was held the first national agricultural society at Georgetown, district of Columbia, for the promotion of domestic and rural economy. The farmer's family of the present are the recipients of the important results of those early efforts, in the State Board of Agriculture, literary societies, reading clubs and public libraries. All are the outcome of the needs the farmer's family of the past felt, and strove to overcome.

As our representative men assemble, to discuss the merits and demerits of subjects pertinent to intelligent husbandry, new questions continally rising before the old can be answered, do they ever discuss a subject exceeding all others in importance, and upon which depends their success or failure in life? Do they discuss how to promote the health, comfort, and education of their families, how to provide homes of taste and refinement, surroundings that will impart a good influence, mould the thoughts of the young, and prepare them for the warfare incident to daily life? Pardon me if undue stress is placed upon this. The responsibilities of the present cannot be ignored. The farmer's family of the present will furnish the recruits in the future, as it has done in the past, to the executive mansion, senate chamber, legislative halls, to the ministry, editors' sanctums, law, banks, and mercantile offices; and in the retirement of rural homes are growing up daughters, worthy to be the helpmeet of such; who will be qualified to give judgment in all that constitutes the individuality of woman. The earnest thinking, farmer's wife and daughters of the present must lift their communities to higher plains of thought and maintain the ground they have won by forcing their way into the higher walks of literature, and make the way easier for succeeding generations.

From the farmer's families of the present in possession of a rich inheritance from the past, we will pass to the farmer's families of the future; from this age of invention, to the age of culture and draw aside the mystical vail; and invade this ideal realm of the future, to find that the possibilities of the past and present will in the future become realities. Without recapitulating we will remind the farmers present of unperformed duties. Surely the wisdom of the generation we have just passed from, will protect the farmers families by wholesome laws that will control or subdue the awful traffic of intoxicating liquors, that blasts the hopes of so many families, and casts a shadow over every heart. The culture of the tobacco plant will, also be prohibited by law. Its pernicious use will no longer impair the physical and dwarf the intellectual powers of those upon whom the burden of maintaining this government must rest.

The question of the inferiority of woman will no longer be mooted. Time, women, and intelligent men will have grappled with and settled it. In her true sphere she will, in the future be the acknowledged equal of man, in religious, domestic and civil affairs and in all of the reform movements and lawful avocations of life.

Compulsory laws will exist in regard to attendance at public schools, where industrial training will form the true basis of all teaching. This kind of training will help all to become self-supporting and thus suppress vagrancy and crime in this favored era. Protection to the sanctity of the homes scattered over this great prairies of the west, on pleasant hillsides and lovely valleys of the east will be secured. Then, indeed, will the farmer's family become the bulwark of the great republic. His will be an Arcadian life, such as inspired the poet, Longfellow, and we will all aspire to that "true grandeur of nations" of which the gifted Charles Sumner had prophetic visions, and, freed from the harassing cares and anxiety of city life, will form such home centres that no member will ever wander from their over-shadowing arch.

"No cherished good has earth,
So dear to man as home, wife, children. All
It holds beside, to him is little worth,
If these he may not call
His own, by right divine.
And woman loved, whatever else she lack,
With husband, children, gathered at her shrine,
Wins the lost Eden back."

Farm Maxims.

A small manure heap makes a small corn pile.

It is not he that sows, but he that manures that gets the big crop.

Without manure no good ground, with it no poor ground.

An inch of sunshine is worth an ell of shade.

The gentle dew blesses the cyclone distresses.

Grass and geese, sheep and swine, corn and kine, make farming fine.

Elbow grease and self-denial make the boy a man on trial.

Protect the birds and the birds will protect the crops.

By flowing streams and hills at hand plant vines and trees to adorn the land.

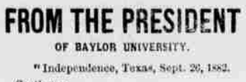
THE LIFE LESSON

Learned by a Prominent Hudson Odd Fellow.

[From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register.]

Mr. John Elting, a faithful odd Fellow (Past Grand Lindenwald, No. 442) and a member of the Baptist Church, says: "I have been as sweet as my acquaintances in Hudson know, a sufferer from dyspepsia for ten years. Beginning with indigestion, sour stomach and flatulence, I became so weak that my body became a burden to heavy to carry and my mind was weighted down by a gloomy despondency. After eating I felt as if I had a ball of glowing iron in my stomach; my abdomen would bloat and I was afflicted almost constantly with a sick headache. A lady hearing of my condition, advised me to use DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, telling me what an infinite deal of good it had done her and others whom she knew. I began taking it in the latter part of August, and used altogether only three bottles, when it achieved in me the most wonderful improvement. I have now gained flesh, and feel stronger, better and happier than I have in ten years. FAVORITE REMEDY cured my friend R. F. Hermans, of Ghent, of the lingering remains of malarial fever and of biliousness. Mr Harvey Thomas the grocer on Warren street, just below the Worth House, says that it has had wonderfully good effects upon him. Scores of my acquaintances say that having once tried it, they would never again be without it. I have given it to my children and found it the best medicine I have ever known for regulating their bowels and purifying their blood. The knowledge of this medicine I deem the greatest lesson of physical life."

A Battle and Its Victory.—"I carried the burden of dyspepsia about all my life," said Mrs. Pierce, a lady eighty years old residing at Rochester, N. Y., "until about three years ago I began taking Dr. David Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy'—of Rondout, you know—and it has given me more ambition and strength than I have had since I was young."



THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to **Cure** a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for **CATARRH** and the only one that promises an **Absolute, Positive Cure.** It is truly a blessing to mankind. **A Trial is all that is asked for it.** Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a **SPECIFIC** for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGUOR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

Sold by Druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL P. KELLER & CO., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from unelegant, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES. FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS. TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS.

Drawing Instruments. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb6-1y

ALL ladies who rosy and cheerful would be, should try a bottle of Dr. Klimer's FEMALE REMEDY. Ask your druggist for it. $1.

IF YOU have rheumatic, stinging or aching pains in the back or side, or hips leading down to the urinary organs, and distress you there—DR. Klimer's SWAMP-ROOT will remove the cause and cure you. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOUR heart seems out of its natural bearing, or skips beats or sometimes feels as though it was in your throat, or seems to crowd on the lungs, affecting breathing—Dr. Klimer's OCEAN-WEED will promptly relieve and cure. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.00.

IF YOU have cankered throat, or dry hacking, or catarrh dropping, causing cough—Dr. Klimer's INDIAN CONSUMPTION OIL relieves instantly and permanently cures. Druggists sell it. 25c., 50c., $1.

N. W. AYER & SON

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Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.

Receive Advertisements for this Paper.

ESTIMATES for NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given at Lowest Cash Rates FREE

Send 10c. in stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

TAKE **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**

For all diseases of the **Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.**

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like SIMMONS LIVER Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid instead of weakening the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HISTON, M. D., Ashington, Ark.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	.....Bellevue.....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 20	8 22	....Taylorville....	6 20	9 25	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	...Lackawanna...	6 27	9 34	2 24
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston.....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 04	...West Pittston.	6 39	9 46	2 35
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett.....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	.....Kingston.....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 33	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 28	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 39	11 17	7 12	...Shickshinny...	7 27	10 44	3 22
7 18	11 09	7 00	...Hick's Ferry...	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	...Beach Haven...	7 57	1 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick.....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 44	....Briar Creek...	8 11	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	...Willow Grove...	8 14	11 23	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 31	....Lime Ridge....	8 18	11 29	4 21
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert.....	8 36	1 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 24	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	.....Cameron.....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 8th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.30 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.50 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.55 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.20 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.32 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.58 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.35 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m. Wilkes-Barre 11.38 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 3.15 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 4.48 p. m., Sunbury, 5.45 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. -18-85.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who gives express and P. O. address to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. jan-8-4t.

Slates and Felts, Slate Mantels, Slate Black Boards. School Slate, Roofing Slate, Roofing Felts, 1, 2 & 3 Ply.

J. L. HULL,

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa

May 23-1y

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given away with a $5 order for Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or 8 handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $12 order, HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20, $25, $28 and $30. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 20 Front street, New York City. may 15-1y

CLUB ORDERS

Precautions Against Small Pox in Pennsylvania.

The following important circular, issued by the State Board of Health, contains suggestions of value to all.

In view of the epidemic of small pox now raging with such fearful malignity in the Dominion of Canada, and of the ease with which this loathesome disease could be transported in a few hours, by direct railroad communication, into our cities and homes, the State Board of Health feels it to be its imperative duty to issue certain suggestions and regulations, compliance with which will render our entire population absolutely proof against the infection

PREVENTIVE PRECAUTIONS.

Vaccination is, of course, the one and the only preventative. Fortunately, the people of this Commonwealth, are so generally well informed and intelligent, that there is no reason to apprehend a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of riot and bloodshed, which have just been enacted across the border, in the ignorant attempt to thwart the beneficial efforts of the health authorities to check the spread of the pestilence. But carelessness